

To R. FREEMAN, Esq;

S I R,

IT is a Truth often remarked, by Writers Sacred and Profane, That there is in the Beauty of the Body a sort of silent Recommendation, which yet pleads more powerfully than Eloquence itself. I don't remember to have seen this philosophically accounted for; but, on the contrary, if I remember right, most Authors speak of it with Wonder, and refer the Cause and the Effect to the inscrutable Power of Nature. Far be it from me to reproach with Excess of Piety, such as are contented with this Solution; but yet permit me, Mr. Freeman, to say, That I think a better may be given, and that all Supplications of the Laws of Nature, tend to the Improvement of true Piety, because they incline Men of good Sense and solid Learning to praise God with their Understanding; which is certainly a more acceptable Tribute, than the ordinary Thanksgivings of such as know not well what they say.

THE following Instances, one Foreign, and one Domestick, led me into this Train of Thinking, and therefore I conceive it not amiss to subjoin them, that you may perfectly comprehend my Intention, and afford me such an Answer as may give me thorough Satisfaction; the best Use, if I apprehend right, to which Papers like yours can be put; for, to inflame and distract Men's Minds, is with me a far less honourable Employment than to instruct and improve them; and I am also apt to think that the latter is likewise the more difficult of the two.

Alfonso de Este, the first Duke of *Ferrara*, was so unfortunate as to have a Party among his Subjects who were not only dissatisfied with his Administration, but had conceived also so strong an Aversion to his Person, as to determine to take away his Life. Yet was this Prince happy in so graceful and majestic a Presence, so easy and so amiable a Behaviour, that though the Conspirators had him often amongst them, and consequently the fairest Opportunity to accomplish their Design; yet did they want Resolution to effect it, and were so disarmed by the Looks and Language of their Master, that at length the Secret broke out, and they were Themselves taken in the Snares they had laid for their Prince.

SEVERAL of our Historians have remarked, That Queen *Elizabeth* greatly affected handsome Persons, especially in Law Promotions; for the way of Opinion, that Judgments would lose much of their Weight, when pronounced by Men of contemptible Figure: But, amongst all the Promotions of this Kind in that long Reign, we find none that answer'd the Queen's Purpose better than that of *Sir Thomas Egerton*, appointed Keeper of the Great Seal, in the Year 1596. His Person was so venerable, his Behaviour so exactly suited to his Dignity, his Voice so agreeable, his Manner of Speaking so pleasant, so perspicuous, and at the same time his Judgment so penetrating, and his Probity so indisputed, that the Court of *Chancery* was as much thronged with the admiring Auditors of the Lord Keeper, as with the Suitors of the Court.

WHEN you are so good as to return an Answer to my Letter, you will illustrate your Reasonings on this Subject, by applying them to these Instances; in the Hopes of which I rest,

S I R,

Your constant Reader,

Friend and Servant,

T. C.

To Mr. FREEMAN.

S I R,

Contention for Power we may trace to the earliest Date of Time; it is the Work of Ambition, to which every other Consideration is sacrificed: And as Power principally depends on a Majority, it is common for Men of this Complexion to court a Multitude; and in order to gain them with the greater Ease, to labour to deceive them into a Belief that their Interests are mutual and inseparable. But how shocking to an honest Mind is it to consider the destructive Consequences of such a Disposition? what Breaches in Families! Dissentions in Societies! Disturbances to a State! and Perversions from the very Design of our Being, does it not produce?

WERE we to suppose Eternal Duration attended such Possessions, the Pursuit might be more excusable; but as we know the Ambitious Man purchases at longest a Momentary Gratification, at the Expence of the Peace of Thousands, how monstrous is it, how insufferable!

WHERE is Nature, where is Humanity, if we can with Indifference behold the Passions of an undiscerning Multitude heighen'd to a Degree equal to the most desperate Attempts, while they are no more than mere Puppets of Ambition, and Speaking Trumpets of Faction and Rebellion!

ON can we see, without the greatest Horror, pretending Patriots work the dark Machine, with secret Springs of Discontents and Murmurs, and with the sacred Cry of Liberty, lead on their Country to the Brink of Ruin: Who while they boast more than *Cato's* Virtues, have all the Hellish Treacheries of *Richard*. O! melancholy Thought! O! gloomy Prospect! A dreadful Proof to what Degree of Balances the Human Mind can fall; that Mind, which, led by its own Sacred Dictates, is just, benevolent, and full of Mercy, swift to relieve Distress, as pitying Angels; is now possess'd of more than Savage Fierceness, and would not stick to damn the Human Race, to effect its own Designs.

J. M.

To R. FREEMAN, Esq;

S I R,

AS I perceive, by your Papers, that you are a very friendly Person, and take a Pleasure in being serviceable to others, as far as lies in your Power, I presume I shall not offend you in asking your Advice as to the Publication of a Work which, with much Ingenuity and Reading, and no small Labour and Pains, I have now rendered fit for the Press. The Title of this Book is, or rather is to be, *The Art of De-luding the People*.

I open Sir, with a copious Preface, addressed to all the *Literati* in Divinity, Politicks, and Physick, whom their Enemies stigmatize with the Name of *Quacks*, and who are therefore bound to make their Court to, as they are to draw their Subsistence from the People. In this Preface, Sir, there are, though I say it, abundance of curious Things. For Example; I shew the Difference between Rational and Popular Argumentation, and I prove that those who are least fitted for the former, are best suited to succeed in the latter. I consider likewise the Rewards attending both Professions, and have, I think, fully demonstrated that there is no Court, at the Bar of which a skilful and zealous Orator can propose to get more, than at that of the People, or, as those who get nothing by them affect to call them, *The Mob*.

THE rest of the Work is divided into three Books: The first treats of popular Logic, or

the Method of making any Proposition wear the Appearance of Truth: The second is employed in elucidating the Art of Vulgar Rhetorick, or the Science of Rousing the Passions of the *Many*, in which I have carried the Matter so far as to offer infallible Rules for kindling Seditious without any Cause at all: The third and last Book comprehends the *Arcana* of Popular Politicks, or the Mystery of ruling the Multitude in all Weathers. Throughout the Whole, I illustrate every Precept by Examples, and confirm all I assert by Variety of Citations.

WITHOUT Question, Sir, you are by this Time wondering what all this has to do with you; I will tell you in few Words: I would first have your Advice as to its Publication. I have shewn it to some of my Friends, and they say the *Patriots* will take it for a Satire on Them, which I think would be very hard, since I write it partly for their Use.

YOUR candid Judgment upon this, Sir; next, if you please, your Sentiments as to a Dedication, whether necessary, or not? And if necessary, to Whom? Your speedy Answer will oblige,

Your Obedient Humble Servant,

From my Lodgings
in the Park, PETER PLEADWELL.
Southwark.

My sincere Advice to my Correspondent is, To put his Book into the Fire; and this for two Reasons: First, because the Art he pretends to teach is a very bad one; And, secondly, because it is but too well understood already. But if he will not take this Advice, I then exhort him to write an honest Dedication to the People, exciting them to compare the *Speeches Pamphlets, Journals, Dialogues, and Ballads*, they are so fond of, with the Rules laid down in his Book, which, for aught I know, may make it a useful Treatise. But, as I am for making no Experiments at the Expence of the Publick, so I beseech Mr. Pleadwell to take Notice, that I offer him this Advice in case only his Fondness for the Child of his Brain should hinder him from taking the other.

To RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;

S I R,

IF you are not a Prostitute of the Pen, and a Mercenary Writer, give me a short Answer to these Queries.

WHAT *Ministry* introduced *Masquerades*?

By Whose Negotiations was *Farinelli* brought over?

And what was in view when the *Stage* was put under a Licence?

I don't know whether I express myself properly, but you may guess my Meaning; and if you don't give me an Answer, you are a Block-head, and I'll write to the *Craftsman*, and he will give me an Answer, I'll warrant you.

Will's, Scotland-yard.

TIMOTHY TOUCHY.

AS to Modern *Masquerades*, they were introduced, as I take it, by the Duke *D'Aumont*, for the sake of some People who did not care to shew their Face.

As to *Farinelli*, his chief Patron is at the Head of the *Malecontents*, where my Correspondent *Touchy* may find him, and enquire by what Accident he lost his Favour.

THE *Stage* was licensed, that it might answer the End of a *Stage*; or, to be as *Laconick* as this Gentleman affects to be, It was licensed to restrain its *Licentiousness*. Mr. *D'Aumont* might possibly

possibly have given him a *quainter* answer; but a *truer* he could not.

TO RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;

S I R,

I Herewith send you Twenty-nine Quotations from the *Hemily against Rebellion*, which, I presume, will be a proper Answer to Mr. D'Anvers's Bad-Roll of Citations from Lord Bacon. The Authority is just as good, and, as for Proof, the *Craftsman* hath already determined, that in *Political Trials* it is not at all necessary, unless where the Case concerns Himself, or his Printer.

Yours,

Rolls Coffee-House,
Chancery-Lane.

HENRY HINT.

I AM obliged to my Correspondent; but I believe the inserting his Letter will answer the End without inserting the Quotations.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE last Advices from Persia, by the way of Smyrna, say, that Kouli Kan was very far from putting an End to the Troubles in his Dominions, that the North Part of the Kingdom of Candahar was still up in Arms; that the City of that Name continues to defend itself with great Obstinacy and Courage; that the People about Oenus, who had taken Arms to secure themselves from the Exactions of the Governor, were not to be pacify'd till he was recall'd, and still continued in Arms; that several of the Nobility of the Kingdom made publick Declaration of their Dissatisfaction at the Continuance of the War, which they only imputed to his boundless Ambition, and to a Design of maintaining himself on the Throne by Force of Arms.

The following Extract of a Letter from *Petersburg* shews the Precautions which the Russians are obliged to take in carrying on their Invasion of the Crim Tartary, and may not be displeasing to our Readers.

OUR Forces, says the *Letter-Writer*, are the later in taking the Field on the Side of the Crim Tartary, because of the Difficulty of finding Forage for the Horses before the Month of June: As to Provisions for the Men, 'tis impossible to settle Magazines upon the Road, and though there's none at all to be had in the Country, which is to be the Seat of War, yet by what follows, it appears, that such Precautions are taken that they will not starve. An Ensign of Foot is allow'd 3 Horses and 6 Oxen, 4 of which latter are to draw in Waggon, and two in a Cart. He is also allow'd one Side of an Ox and 4 Porters salted, 2 Gallons of Brandy, a Sack or two of Lentils and Pease, two Barrels of Meal, some Barrels of Biscuit, a Cask of Butter, another of Vinegar, &c. besides a small Quantity of Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Spice. When they are in the Field, as fast as the Provisions are spent, and their Carriages thereby become less necessary, he is to kill one Ox after another, except only 2 or 3, and to burn his Waggon or Cart, reserving to himself no more than a single Carriage and a couple of Oxen, to carry his Baggage back into Winter Quarters.

The Lieutenants, Captains, and other Officers, form their own portable Magazines on the same Footing, and receive their Provisions from the Czarina's Magazines, who deducts the Coast out of their Pay, which is by this means partly advanced before-hand, with so much the more Advantage to them, because if they should fail of receiving the Residue during the Campaign, they would not be so sensible of the Want of it, since being already provided with what was needful, they would have little or no occasion for Money.

Meadia, which is the Post that Colonel Piccolomini was forc'd to surrender by Articles, after having defended it many Weeks with very great

Bravery and Prudence, is situate between two Hills, at the Foot of which a Brook runs. In 1717 the Germans erected a Fort there, which being neglected during the whole Time of the Peace, was quite decay'd at the Beginning of the present War. A little beyond it, at the Foot of a steep Rock, there's a square Redoubt casemated, &c. with Port Holes for Cannon, as well as Small Arms, and between these 2 Forts lies the Village of Meadia; but as the Redoubt was not sufficient to defend that important Pass, the Fort was rebuilt last Winter, and Troops put into it in the same Manner as into the Redoubt.

Genoa, May 20 O. S. An English Ship without her Lading, is arrived here in 5 Weeks from Cadix, and 11 Days from Alicante, the Captain of which says, that an Order was come thither to the English Consul, to advise all the Merchants of that Nation to be ready to sail upon the first Notice; but that the said Order was afterwards suspended, from whence it was believed, that the Affairs between Spain and England would be at last accommodated.

We have Advice, that Messieurs Godin, Boughier and Candamina, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, who went by the King's Order to Peru to make Trigonometrical Observations, having happily finished them, are on their Return from thence to Europe; and 'tis computed they will be here in 2 or 3 Months. At Martineco, they made very curious and useful Observations; and at St. Domingo, some Remarks in Natural Philosophy. In crossing the Isthmus of Panama, they raised an exact Chart of the Course of the River of Chagra, of which they determin'd the Longitude and Latitude Astronomically. They afterwards separated, to make a more strict Observation of the Equinox of the Lunar Eclipse, and all the Immersions and Emissions of the Moon's Satellites. After this they apply'd themselves to determine the Position of the Equator with the greatest Nicety. For this Purpose they made choice of a Spot of Ground at the Mouth of the River of Emerald's, which was proper to measure their Base; and upon the neighbouring Hills they plac'd the necessary Signals to unite that Base with the Triangles which they were to form from the same Operation: At each End of the Space which they propos'd to measure, they plac'd a Mill Stone, upon one of which they set for an Inscription *Mons Borealis*, and on the other *Mons Australis*. For the measuring of this Base they made Use of 3 Poles 20 Foot long, and which might be capable of joining at each End with the greatest Exactness. They were 25 Days in making this Operation; and afterwards to prove the Truth of it, they divided themselves into two Companies, one of which measur'd at the North Extremity, and the other at the Southern, and each left off at the Point from whence the other began. After the two Companies were join'd again, it appear'd, that between the Measure of the one, and that of the other, there were but three Inches difference in the Total of 6274 Toises and 9 Inches. To avoid Fractions, they fixed their Base exactly at 6274 Toises.

The Academy of Arts and Sciences established at Pau, the Capital of Bearn, will, on the first of February next, deliver out two Prizes, consisting each of a Gold Medal, Value 300 Livres. They will grant the common Prize to any Performance in Prose; which they think deserves it, upon the following Subject. *Wisdom does not forbid the Use of Pleasures, but moderates them.* The Medal reserv'd on the 1st of February last, is to be adjudg'd to that Piece of Poetry which deserves it, upon the following Subject; *How much is it for the Honour of the Province of Bearn, to have given Birth to HENRY the GREAT.*

L O N D O N.

On Wednesday Morning at half an Hour after Nine o'Clock, his Majesty and the Duke on Horseback, attended by several of the Ministers of State, and Officers of the Army, came into Hyde Park, and rode up to the Right of the First Regiment, then came down the Front of the

Three Regiments, and went up the Rear, and placing himself in the Front, they went thro' their Exercise by Beat of Drum, and a Signal given by Col. Fuller, on the Top of a Caravan erected in the Center for that Purpose; after which they marched by his Majesty in Review, who was pleased to express a great Satisfaction at their Appearance and good Order: They afterwards fired in Platoons, Horse Fires, Grand Volleys, &c. and about half an Hour after One, his Majesty returned to Kensington to Dinner.

On Wednesday the new-born Prince was baptized by the Right Reverend Dr. Thomas Secker, Lord Bishop of Oxford: When his Royal Highness chose his Majesty, together with the King of Sweden, and the Queen of Prussia, to be Sponsors: The Duke of Queensbury and Dover represented the King; the Lord Baltimore the King of Sweden; and the Lady Irwin the Queen of Prussia; the Prince was baptized by the Names of GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK.

Wednesday Night a most elegant and magnificent Fire-work was play'd off in St. James's Square in Honour of the Christening of the young Prince. In the Centre of the Balcon was erected a fine transparent Obelisk, forty Foot high, adorned with various Designs, Arms, Mottos, &c.

On the Base was represented,

1st. Hymen presenting the new-born Prince to Britannia, with this Motto, *Nato Casari Festus.*

2d. Minerva educating the young Prince, the Emblems of Arts and Arms lying by; Motto, *Ha Tibi Artes.*

3d. The Prince conducted by Time, receiving the Crown from the Hands of Britannia; Motto, *Advenit jam Tempus.*

4th. The Prince on the Throne, supported by Liberty and Justice; Plenty, with her Cornucopia, kneeling before him; Motto, *Patria Virtutibus.*

On the First Division of the Obelisk,

The Arms of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Arms of Saxe Gotha.

The Arms of the City of London, with the Regalia.

The Arms of the Admiralty, with this Motto, *illi Rotas Et As triplex.*

On the Second Division,

1st. Neptune supporting the British Colours.

2d. The City of London represented by a Woman, with a mural Crown on her Head, and a Sword in her Hand.

3d. Trade and Navigation supporting a Ship, by her the Compass and Ensigns of Trade.

4th. Ceres, with the Ensigns of Agriculture, &c.

On the Third Division,

Palms, Laurels and Trophies.

On the Fourth Division,

Open Lights disposed in a beautiful Manner; at the Top of which was placed a transparent Star, and the Whole crown'd with the Feathers. On Wings which projected from the Angles of the Obelisk were various Fire works; at the Corners of the Base play'd four fine Fire-wheels; above which were placed four Orange Trees in Vases, adorn'd with Golden Fruit, which burst off in Fire, while four Brilliant Fountains play'd out of the middle of the Trees; above these, in the Middle of a Circle of Tapers on each Wing, arose four more Fountains of Fire, while another discharged itself from the Feathers at Top, twenty Foot high, and descended in a copious Shower: From out the Star a Fire-work was discharged, which overspread great Part of the Square; and at last a Mine was sprung, which in an Instant destroyed the beautiful Pageant. During the playing of the Works, were several Discharges of fine Rockets and Cannon; Healths were drank, accompanied with Kettle Drums and Trumpets, &c. while the People, who were very numerous, expressed their Joy on this happy Occasion, in the loudest Acclamations: The Balcon was surrounded with large Tapers, the Light of which striking on the Frame of the Obelisk, which was all gilt, had an exceeding fine Effect: The Rails and Stone Pyramids were illuminated around with a vast Number of Lights elegantly disposed; but what added

added much to the Beauty of the Design was, that every thing was ordered in so complete and regular a Manner, that no Damage could probably accrue to any of the Spectators.

By the Eagle and Townsend Packet Boats arriv'd at Falmouth, we are inform'd, that the Spaniards are fortifying their Towns on the Sea Coast, and drawing their Troops into Ferole and Cadiz. And by the King George Packet, which arrived there the 12th, in Nine Days from Lisbon, we have News of Admiral Haddock's passing by that Port for the Mediterranean.

The Phoenix Man of War, Capt. Fanshaw, Convoy to the Transports from Gibraltar bound to Georgia, arrived at South Carolina the 4th of May, with the Amy, Capt. Newham. Two Days after came in the Lightfoot, Capt. Langdon. The Whiraker, Capt. Whiting, was not arrived the 5th, having parted Company a few Days before they made Land.

By the Ann, Capt. Dickenson, lately arrived from St. Christopher's, in the River, we have an Account, that the Success, Captain Sims, bound from London to Virginia, proving Leaky, put into Antigua to refit; but six Days after he left that Place for Virginia, was taken by a Spanish Schooner, who stopp'd and used them very barbarously, and put Capt. Sims and his Mate in his own long Boat; with Difficulty they got to St. Thomas, and from thence to St. Eustatia, from thence was carried to St. Christopher's, in a Sloop commanded by Capt. Elmes. The English Captains at St. Christopher's collected a handsome Sum for their Relief, and Capt. Sims intended to go to Puerto Rico, to claim his Ship and Cargo.

The Dorset, Captain Gilbert, is arrived from Bengal, where she was in the great Hurricane, and rode it out.

On Tuesday John Patterson, a young Lad about 13 Years of Age, was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, by Michael Margetts, Esq; as an Evidence against John Sikes, George Friday, Tyers Franks, Richard Ward, Edward Brown and John Smith, now in Tothill-fields Bridewell, and all young Lads, but some of them old Offenders, for feloniously stealing a Bra's Cock, Candlesticks, 51 Yards of Check, and divers other things of Value.

We hear the Rev. Mr. Ingham has lately been preaching the Gospel in Yorkshire, where there was great Need of it, with the same Zeal and Success as Mr. Whitefield did here: That no less than 2000 People came to hear and take Leave of him at Olfet, (the Place of his Birth) where, and in many other Villages, he establish'd Religious Societies, at each of which 100 or 150 generally met.

The said Gentleman, together with the Rev. Mr. John Westley, who lately came from Georgia, a Moravian, and some other Religious Persons, set sail last Week for Holland, to visit their Christian Brethren there and in Germany. They were accompanied by Gravefend by about twenty Persons, Members of the several Societies, with whom they had convers'd; all praying for the Success of their Labours, and safe Return.

And the rather, for that 'tis taken that when these Gentlemen return, they will endeavour to establish Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Whitechapel, Spital-Fields, Wapping, and several other Out-Skirts of the Cities of London and Westminster, where Paganism in its completest State has too long triumphed. And there are those who think there is at least as much need of, and as much Good may be done by, such Attempts, as by any more dangerous, and, in all Probability, more fruitless, Peregrinations, to the Plantations.

One Day last Week, as a Gentleman was coming to Town from Ware, he was met by a Footman, who had the Impudence to bid him get out of the Track, which being refus'd, (as coming to London, according to Custom) he drew out a Pistol, and swore he would shoot him if he did not immediately comply; the Gentleman having no Arms, thought it most prudent so to do, and accordingly gave the Way; but soon after seeing a Coach with the same Livery, he rode up to it, and told the Owner of it what

had happened, who desired him to ride back to a House where they were to put up, and confront the Servant, which was done; and the Gentleman being satisfied of the Truth of the Accusation, stopp'd the Fellow directly, and discharged him his Service.

Thursday Night last Week, between 9 and 10 o'Clock, a Man came to the House of Mr. Dolly, an Ironmonger in Holborn, and knocking at the Door, was let in by the Maid; he said he had a Letter for Mr. Dolly, who not being at home, the Mistress came into the Shop, and open'd it, and being greatly surprized at the Contents of it, gave a Hint to the Maid to go for her Master, who was at a Neighbour's House, and he coming instantly, shut the Shop Door, and used all Endeavours, by Threats and otherwise, to persuade him to discover his Accomplices, but he said he was too far engaged to do that; then sending for a Constable, he carried him before Mr. Justice Poulson in Kirby-Streer, Hatton-Garden, who committed him to Prison. Upon Enquiry, his Name was found to be John Wright, a Journeyman Shoemaker, who lived in St. Giles. He was some time since tried at the Old Bailey for sending incendiary Letters to Mr. Rawlinson, High Constable of Westminster, and acquitted, upon Evidence that he was a crazy Fellow.

The following is a genuine Copy of the Letter he brought to Mr. Dolly:

MR. DOLLY,

Sir,

THIS is to acquaint you, That there is a certain number of poor men, who without some present help will be entirely ruined therefore we have all consented to send to such four gentlemen like your self, for some of that old gold which has Laid by you so long and we demand no more than the sum of thirty pounds, which we are well assured you can easily spare without any damage to yourself, so for your own safety sake do not by any means refuse to send this sum by the hands of the bearer, putt it into a box and cover it over with paper and seal it up and give it into the hands of the person that brings this Letter without asking any questions, but if you refuse to send it or presume to make the least Stirr about it we are all resolutely determined to kill you and yours by consuming your house to ashes: dont imagine we are afraid of the face of any for we positively declare we will assuredly murder you as sure as ever you was born and it we cant do it one way we will do it another either riding, walking, or sleeping, we very well know you, and know how much of your riches you have cruelly and unjustly gotten therefore we are fully resolved to have thirty pound or else to wash our hands in your hearts blood and also do ourselves the pleasure to cause your house to be consumed to ashes, we are too many in number to be afraid and therefore once more demand you to send the sum requested upon the peril of your Life goods & habitation.

Wee have no more to say att present.

We hear that at a Meeting of several eminent Tradesmen near Cheapside, it was Resolved to prosecute all Persons who should be concerned in carrying on the unlawful Sales of Place, &c. properly called Bubble Lotteries, determined by a new invented Machine designed to evade the Acts of Parliament made to prevent those Practices so injurious to the fair Trader, and so enflaming to Servants and the inferior Sort of People; as the Penalties are very considerable as well on the Buyers as the Sellers of the Tickets in such Lotteries, it is intended that a Reward shall be given to any Person that will give Notice of the Names of the Buyers or Sellers of any such Tickets.

Last Monday Night a Ship-Carver was committed to Newgate, for having some time since been concerned in the barbarous Murder of Mr. Charles Olin. He has impeached nine more, who were Accessaries in the said Murder, after whom diligent Search is making.

Edison in New England, May 8. By a Vessel from the Bay of Honduras we hear, that as one

of our Sloops was lately entering the Bay, she was pursued by three large Pettaugers full of Spaniards, and the Master of the Sloop seeing they would soon be up with him, encouraged his Men to defend themselves and Vessel, sitting before them the wretched Captivity they would suffer if taken, and the Probability there was of beating off their Enemies, if they behaved as Englishmen. This Speech so encouraged the Men, that they took to their close Quarters, resolved to defend themselves to the last, and were immediately boarded in three different Places; but they quickly cleared the Deck, and kill'd several of the Spaniards, who finding such hot Work, fell a Stern, and three of them had the Impudence to attempt to get in at the Cabin Windows, but they were soon dispatched, which so dishearten'd the rest, that they all put off from the Sloop; which our brave Fellows observing, immediately issued out of their Quarters, fired off their Swivel Guns into their Pettaugers, and kill'd them Abundance of Men. By this brave and bold Defence, our gallant Countrymen preserv'd their Vessel and their Liberty.

The following Circuits are alter'd, and appointed to be held on the Days and at the Places following.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Ch. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Probyn. Hertfordshire, Monday July 17, at the Town of Hertford. Essex, Wednesday 19, at Chelmsford. Kent, Tuesday 25, at the Town of Rochester. Canterbury, the same Day, at Canterbury. Suffex, Monday 31, at the Town of Horsham. Surrey, Wednesday August 2, at Kingston.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Fortescue, Mr. Justice Chapple. City of York, Monday July 17, at the Guildhall of the said City. County of York, the same Day at York Castle. Durham, Wednesday 26, at Durham Castle. Newcastle, Monday 31, at the Guildhall. Northumberland, the same Day at the Castle of Newcastle. Cumberland, Saturday August 5, at Carlisle. Westmoreland, Friday 11, at Appleby. Lancaster, Thursday 17, at the Castle of Lancaster.

Seals, Causes, Exceptions, Rehearings and Demurrers, after Trinity Term, 1738.

Tuesday, June 27	First Seal.
Wednesday, 28	
Thursday, 29	
Friday, 30	
Saturday, July 1	Causes.
Monday, 3	
Tuesday, 4	
Wednesday, 5	
Thursday, 6	Second Seal.
Friday, 7	
Saturday, 8	
Monday, 10	Causes.
Tuesday, 11	
Wednesday, 12	
Thursday, 13	Rehearings.
Friday, 14	
Saturday, 15	Third Seal.
Monday, 17	Rehearings.
Tuesday, 18	
Wednesday, 19	
Thursday, 20	Exceptions.
Friday, 21	
Saturday, 22	
Monday, 24	Pleas and Demurrers.
Tuesday, 25	Last General Seal.
Wednesday, 26	Petitions.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lynn, June 6. It having been represented to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. at the Quarter Sessions held on Saturday last for this Borough, that very lately a mad Dog had bit several Dogs and other Animals within the Liberties of this Borough, and that there is great Reason to suspect the same may prove of dangerous Consequence,

quence, if not timely prevented. The Court taking the time into Consideration, ordered that the Cryer should at every publick Place of this Town, make Proclamation to strictly order, enjoin and command, that all Persons whomsoever do immediately keep and tie up all their Dogs of what Kind soever, for the Space of 14 Days, and that all Dogs as shall be found in the streets during that Time, will be immediately killed; and further, that no Dogs of the Mastiff Kind for the future be suffer'd to go about the Streets unmuzzled, on Pain of being prosecuted for the same.

The same Evening a Mare of Thomas Berney, Esq; died mad, being bit by the above Dog.

SCOTLAND.

Proceedings of the Venerable Assembly at Edinburgh, May 29.

Heard the Cafe of the 5 Elders of the Parish of Stirling, Appellants, viz. Mr. Ebenezer Erskine having (as alledged) imposed new Forms of Communion in that Parish, after he had, by his divisive Courses, prevented their partaking of the Lord's Supper for 4 Years, they, the 5 Elders, and above 1000 Inhabitants, were still excluded by the following seditious and evasive Condition of Communion, viz. 'That none be admitted who in Heart, Profession or Practice, are Enemies to the covenanted Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, or Government of Christ's Church in this Land, and to the Power and Life of practical Godliness; and who are not resolved, through Grace, to cleave to the Lord with full Purpose, in a way of Faith, Love, and Gospel Obedience to his Commandments, and of suffering for him and his Cause, when called to hit.' The 5 Elders complained to the Kirk-Session, craving, That as Mr. Ebenezer had seceded from the Church, he might no longer moderate there: But Mr. Erskine and his 12 other Elders being the Majority, overruled them. They appealed to the Presbytery, who shifting the Affair, they appeal again to the Assembly 1737; they remit the Cafe simpliciter to the Presbytery of Stirling, who continuing still to shift them off, they appealed to the Synod of Perth and Stirling, who reverse the Kirk-Session's Sentence, reponed the 5 Elders, and if Mr. Erskine and his 12 Elders do not meet and receive the 5, in 4 Weeks after Intimation, the former to be suspended *ipso facto*. The 12 Elders refuse Obedience, protest and appeal, because this Sentence is sinful, as it enjoins them to embody themselves with 5 Elders who avowedly adhere to the corrupt Party of the Church, and are for setting up the right Hand of the Wicked, and grieving the Generation of the Righteous; concluding, 'That if they shall not think fit to insist in their Appeal, but seek a Redress in a way more agreeable to them, in the present deplorable Condition of the Church, that it shall be lawful and warrantable for them so to do.' 'Twas argued here, That the Cafe of the 12 Elders was much to be pitied, who had no Inclination to secede from the Church, unless they were forc'd into it: That in all Events, Mr. Ebenezer was still the established Minister of Stirling, and the 12 Elders his Session; and to go about to create a new Session of the 5 Elders, headed by any Minister they please to call, might indeed occasion a Schism. — It was answer'd, That the Intention of the 12 to secede was pretty obvious from the Tenets lately handed about, and approved by them, insinuating, among other Things, that the present Defections of the Church were more intolerable than even Papal or Pagan Idolatry. That the narrowing the Terms of Communion in this Manner, was never practised by any Christian Church, importing no less, Than that though ye are the Disciples of Christ Jesus, yet unless ye are my Disciples ye cannot communicate here. The Assembly after full Reasoning, resolved, That the 5 complaining Elders be restored to the Exercise of their Office; empowering any Minister

of the Presbytery of Stirling, to whom these 5 shall from time to time apply, to meet and hold Session with them, allowing any of the 12 Elders to join them in a sessional Capacity, (upon retracting their Subscription or Consent to the Paper, entitled, *Reasons for not complying with the Synod's Act*) and empower the Commission finally to determine in any Appeal, &c. on that Subject.

Edinburgh, June 13. We hear from Aberdeen, that the famous M'Gregor died of his Wounds in the Tolbooth there. This Fellow had been one of the most noted Cow-stealers, and had infested these Parts for many Years, so that nothing escaped his Clutches, and his Villainy was so successful, that he had carried off his Drovers and disposed of them without any Notice, till the general Losses of the Country, and the Ruin of many honest Farmers, whose chief Substance consisted in their Cattle, had made them observe his Motions. He was seen with his Wife and Son driving a Parcel of Cows and Oxen, which were known to belong to a Man in Corgarriff; immediately a Justice of Peace gave his Warrant, and the Country rose to apprehend the Villain; they followed his Track, but when he saw them pursuing, he hid himself among the Heather, and eluded their Search. The Gentleman that headed them, ordered the Party to several Places, where he judged the Rogue might most readily be found, and kept only a Servant, one M'Robert with him: The old M'Gregor no sooner saw the Men scattered, and them only left, but he boldly appeared, drew his Sword, and threatened Death to any that should oppose his Escape; the Gentleman fired his Pistol, which missed him; however it had this good Effect, that it made the Fellow run; M'Robert pursued him, and after they had got a little Distance, they fell on each other with their Broad Swords, and fought after a terrible Manner; M'Gregor cut the other's Arm, but very slightly; M'Robert no sooner perceived his Blood to flow, but he redoubled his Fury, and with a few Strokes brought him down, after he had cut him in the Head to such a Degree that he was stunned. Of this Wound he is since dead, and the Surgeons have had his Body for a publick Dissection. The Cattle were brought to Aberdeen, where they have all been proved except one Cow; and since the Father's Death the Son has been catched, and is now in fast hold in the Gaol of that City.

Edinburgh, June 13. On Tuesday the Magistrates and Town Council waited on his Grace the Duke of Argyle, and returned him their sincere Thanks for the many good Offices he had done the Town. And Yesterday in the Afternoon the Freedom of the City was given to Colonel Warburton, Brother-in-Law to his Grace, Captain Campbell, Member of Parliament for the Shire of Argyle, and Mr. Campbell of Stonfield, Sheriff-depute of that County: On which Occasion the Council met, the Musick play'd, the Soldiers fired, loyal Healths went round, and only Night put an End to the Mirth, and drinking Prosperity to the Royal Family, the Duke of Argyle, &c.

Last Saturday the Rev. Mr. Bell, Minister at Mordington, had his House burnt down by Fire, occasioned by a careless Maid Servant putting too much Broom and other Combustibles in the Chimney. His whole Furniture and Books were consumed, having no more Time than to save their Lives.

IRELAND.

Dublin, June 13. Yesterday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, the same was observed as usual.

Last Saturday about 2 o'Clock, a Drummer of Col. Brag's Regiment took it into his Head in Thomas Street to draw his Hanger, with which he cut all before him; and could not be persuaded to desist, till the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor went himself with the Sheriffs and had him apprehended, and committed to New-

gate: But the Centry refusing to let him into Gaol, the Corporal of the Guard was called, he insisting, that no Civil Magistrate had a Command over the Army, said, that the Centry was right, and would not be prevail'd with by any Means to let the Drummer in, but as we are inform'd, insulted the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs; upon which his Lordship waited on the Lords Justices, who sent for the General, and the proper Orders being given, the Corporal was committed to the Provost Marshalsea, and the Drummer and Centry to Newgate; where they remain.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

The Right Hon. the Lord Sidney Beauclerk succeeds the late Earl of Carlisle, as Master of his Majesty's Harriers and Foxhounds. Barwell Smith, Esq; is made Deputy Teller of the Exchequer, in the room of the late Samuel Edwards, Esq;

PREFERMENT MILITARY.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Berkeley to be Colonel of a Company in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, in the room of Colonel Eaton, deceased.

PREFERMENTS ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Mr. Benson is made a Prebendary of Durham, in the room of the late Rev. Dr. Chandle.

The Rev. Mr. Bell is presented to the Rectory of Kirby, Yorkshire.

MARRIAGES.

Capt. Forrester, Commander of a Man of War, to Miss Oughton, Sister of the late Sir Adolphus Oughton, Bart.

William Morgan, of Godolphin in Cornwall, to Miss Leak.

DEATHS.

May 23. At Naples, the Duke of Liria, commonly called Duke of Berwick, Son of the late Marshal-Duke of Berwick.

June 13. At Bath, Henry Poole, of Somersetshire, Esq;

June 17. At his House in Norfolk street, in the Strand, Mr. Le Fountain, an eminent Occultist.

June 18. At his Seat at Fawley, Berks, Sir Richard Moore, Bart. Also, at his House at Upminster, Champion Braffell, Esq;

June 14. At Shafton, Dorsetshire, Captain George Maurice.

PRICES OF STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock, 143. India 172 1 half. South Sea 103 3 4ths. Old Annuity 111 7 8ths. New Ditto, 111 3 4ths. Three per Cent Annuity 107. Emperor's Loan 7 per Cent. 113. Ditto 5 per Cent. 102. Royal Assurance 111. London Assurance 15. African 13 3 4ths. India Bonds, 61. 17 s. Premium. South Sea Bonds, 11. 15 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 54. 5 s. Prem.

BANKRUPTS.

William Toms, late of Bromsgrove, in the County of Worcester, Ironmonger.

John Smith, of Knowles-Acre, late of the Parish of St. James, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Cheesemonger.

John Kennell, late of Sittingbourne, in the County of Kent, Innholder and Chapman.

Richard Kennell, late of Sittingbourne, in the County of Kent, Vintner, Innholder and Chapman.

Robert Minson, of Kingston, in the County of Somerset, Maltster.

Thomas Buckler, of the City of Bristol, Merchant.

William Bulkeley, of the City of Chester, Ironmonger.